

**THE
ROYAL PRIMROSE**

ATLAS
of the
**BRITISH
EMPIRE**

issued in Jubilee Year 1935



BY APPOINTMENT

JOHN KNIGHT
LTD.

The Royal Primrose Soap Works
LONDON, E.16



THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD WITH THEIR APPROXIMATE POPULATIONS.

City	Country	Population
London	England	8,202,818
New York	U.S.A.	7,075,000
Tokio	Japan	5,312,000
Berlin	Germany	4,025,000
Chicago	U.S.A.	3,380,000
Paris	France	2,891,020
Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	2,783,600
Osaka	Japan	2,586,300
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	2,420,000
Buenos Ayres	Argentina	2,100,000
Shanghai (Est.)	China	2,000,000

City	Country	Population
Philadelphia	U.S.A.	1,965,000
Vienna	Austria	1,874,680
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1,729,800
Calcutta	India	1,485,582
Budapest	Hungary	1,421,397
Detroit	U.S.A.	1,569,000
Canton	China	1,370,000
Peking	China	1,300,000
Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1,300,000
Nanking	China	1,300,000
Sydney	N.S.W.	1,256,230

City	Country	Population
Warsaw	Poland	1,178,211
Bombay	India	1,161,383
Hamburg	Germany	1,130,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1,088,000
Cairo	Egypt	1,065,000
Rome	Italy	1,045,088
Barcelona	Spain	1,041,865
Melbourne	Victoria	1,030,750
Milan	Italy	1,013,023
Birmingham	England	1,002,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Mississippi-Missouri	Gulf of Mexico	4,221
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,600
Amur	North Pacific	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name	Location	Height in feet
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen	Himalayas	28,250
Kanchanganga	Himalayas	28,146
Makalu	Himalayas	27,790

Name	Location	Height in feet
Tengri Khan	E. Turkestan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconcagua	Andes	23,390
Illampa (Sorata)	Andes	21,490

Name	Location	Height in feet
Sagama	Bolivia	21,047
Illimani	Andes	21,031
Chimborazo	Andes	20,498
Lulliallucio	Andes	20,243

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. Miles
New Guinea (Brit. Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit. Neth.)	Pacific	289,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. Miles
Sumatra (Netherlands)	Indian	178,330
Great Britain	Atlantic	89,126
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. Miles
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, etc. (Brit.)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (Brit.)	Pacific	58,500

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

	Feet
Lower Zambesi	12,064
Tay Bridge, Scotland	10,200
Forth Bridge, Scotland	8,200
Rio Salado, Argentine	6,600

	Feet
Hardinge, India	5,400
Victoria, Canada	5,200
Sydney Harbour, N.S.W.	3,770

	Feet
Brooklyn, N.Y.	3,400
Manhattan, N.Y.	3,000
Tyne Bridge, Newcastle	1,845

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Continent	Area in Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
N. America	8,000,000	146,000,000
S. America	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions	5,000,000	—
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

LARGEST OCEANS AND SEAS OF THE WORLD.

OCEANS	Area of Basins (Sq. Miles)	Greatest Depth (Feet)	SEAS	Area of Basin (Sq. Miles)	Greatest Depth (Feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao ... 32,089	Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench 21,342
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench 31,366	Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean ... 20,568
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench ... 22,968	Mediterranean	1,145,000	Pola Deep ... 12,276
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar ... 13,200			

THE RACES OF MANKIND.

Division	Area	Estimated Number	Division	Area	Estimated Number	Division	Area	Estimated Number
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000	Negro	Africa	210,000,000	Malayan	Oceania, etc.	104,500,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000	Semitic	North Africa	100,000,000	Red Indian, etc.	America	30,000,000

THE LARGEST LAKES OF THE WORLD.

Name	Country	Area Sq. Miles	Name	Country	Area Sq. Miles	Name	Country	Area Sq. Miles
Caspian Sea	Asia	170,000	Chad	Africa	20,000	Erie	N. America	9,960
Superior	N. America	31,200	Nyasa	Africa	14,200	Winnipeg	Canada	9,459
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	26,200	Tanganyika	Africa	12,700	Ontario	N. America	7,240
Aral	Trans. Caspia	24,400	Baikal	Siberia	11,580	Balkash	Siberia	7,050
Huron	N. America	23,800	Great Slave	Canada	10,719	Ladoga	Russia	7,000
Michigan	N. America	22,450	Great Bear	Canada	10,259	Nettiling	Baffin Land	5,000

THE LARGEST SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal	Lgth. Miles	Canal	Lgth. Miles	Canal	Lgth. Miles
Gota (Sweden)	115	Panama (U.S.A.)	50.5	Manchester (England)	35.5
Suez (Egypt)	100	Elbe and Trave (Germany)	41	Welland (Canada)	26.75
Kiel (Germany)	61				

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD.

	Feet		Feet		Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,248	Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.	792	Salisbury Cathedral (Spire) England	404
Chrysler Bldg., N.Y., U.S.A.	1,030	Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450	St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross) England	365
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	838				

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Tunnel	Length M. Yds.	Country	Tunnel	Length M. Yds.	Country
Bernina	6 648	Austria	Otira	5 3	New Zealand
Gotthard	6 1	United States	Ronco	5 383	Italy
Lötschberg	5 609	Switzerland	Hauenstein (Lower)	5 117	Switzerland
Gotthard	5 567	Switzerland	Col di Tenda	5 59	Italy
Gotthard	5 555	Austria	Connaught	5 0	Canada



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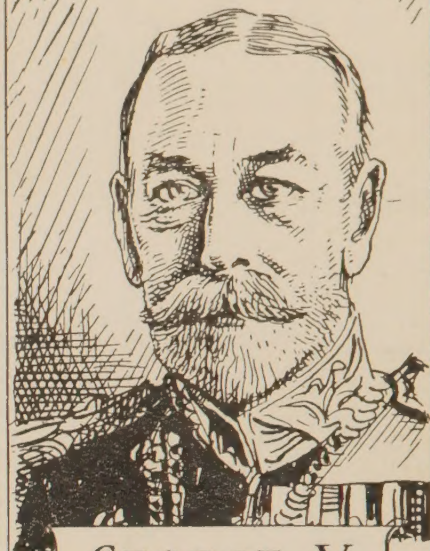
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Through Six Reigns



GEORGE III.

(From the painting by Sir Wm Beechey in the National Portrait Gallery)



GEORGE V.

(From a photograph by Vandyk)

IF you had been alive two years after the Battle of Waterloo, when George III. was King and when the battleships of England were still "wooden walls" like Lord Nelson's old "Victory" in Portsmouth Harbour, you would have known the name "John Knight." It stood then, as it does to-day, for all that is best in Soaps.

But this was in 1817 — over a hundred years ago. It was into a very different world then that Mr. John Knight introduced his Primrose Soap. Since that time people's habits have changed. Personal cleanliness has grown year by year and it has been reflected in the increasing use of the different Soaps and Specialties which the Company, founded by John Knight, has introduced since that time.

It is hard to realise the great change that has taken place; it is hard to realise that in those days bathrooms were unknown even in the homes of the wealthy — indeed one rich nobleman of the early nineteenth century told how he used to walk round to the house of a relative to enjoy using one of the very few private baths then in London.

When the business of John Knight was first founded, public bathing establishments for ordinary people were quite unknown; there were no Education Authorities, no Factory Acts, no Welfare Societies to ensure for children and grown-ups all those opportunities for cleanliness that mean so much to the greater health and keener pleasure in life which we all enjoy to-day. The improved social conditions — in which John Knight's Soaps have played their own quiet and beneficial part through the reigns of six English Monarchs — are as striking a feature of English history as the development from the stage-coach to the "Flying Scotsman," from the rushlight to the arc light, from the town crier to the B.B.C. announcer.

But in one thing there has been no change — the business of John Knight Limited to-day is still conducted on the principle which brought fame to its founder — the determination to put **QUALITY FIRST** and to give the public the best and purest Soaps that can be made.

It is because of this that John Knight Limited hold the Royal Warrant as Soapmakers to His present Majesty, King George V, whose Jubilee was celebrated in this year 1935, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It was because of this that they held the Royal Warrant as Soapmakers to the late King Edward VII; and it is because of this that they have been allowed to call their leading product **THE ROYAL PRIMROSE SOAP.**

JOHN KNIGHT LIMITED.



By Appointment



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WILLIAM IV

(From the painting by Sir Martin Archer Shee in the National Portrait Gallery)



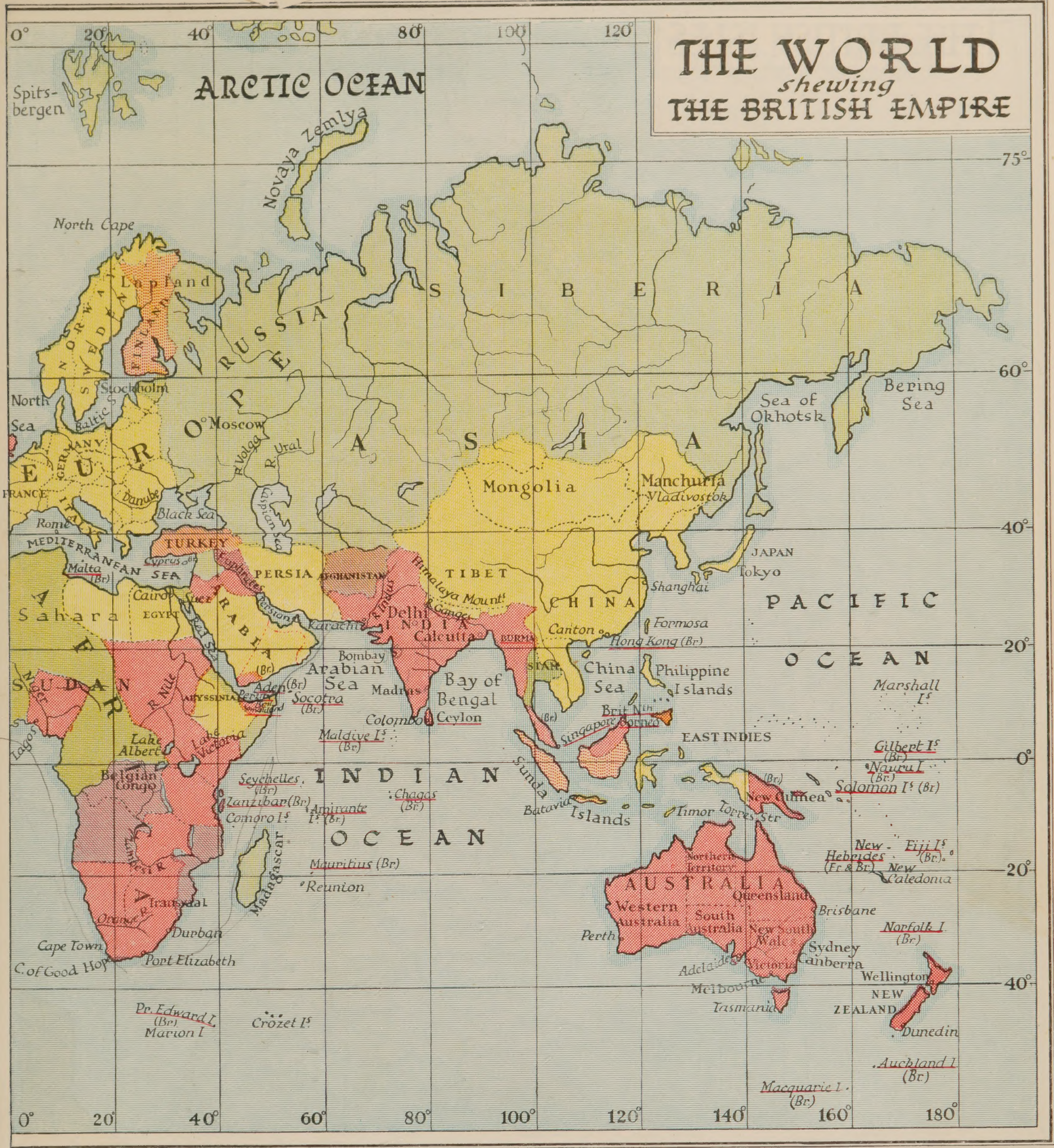
QUEEN VICTORIA

(From a photograph by W. & D. Downey)



The British Empire contains a total area of over 13,909,800 square miles, equal to upwards of one-fifth of the earth's surface. Its population is about 493,370,000, or over one-fifth of the inhabitants of the globe. **Races:** The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1931 was 70,000,000, mainly British, but partly French, Dutch and some Spanish and Italians. The remaining 423,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 123,000 "Red Indians" in Canada. **Religions:** Of the total population, over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Mohammedans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000

Buddhists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists (believers in many gods) and idol worshippers. **Natural Resources, etc.:** Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great possibilities. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while more than half the world's output of cocoa is produced in British Dominions. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Natal and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. The packing and export of fruit is becoming increasingly important in most parts of the Dominions. Meat is produced in large quantities in New Zealand, Australia and South



Africa. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the World, and the output of coal in Great Britain, exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is abundant also in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, The Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia; chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making is extensively produced in Canada and Newfoundland. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely made in England; most of the world's tin is produced within the Empire (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent. of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-

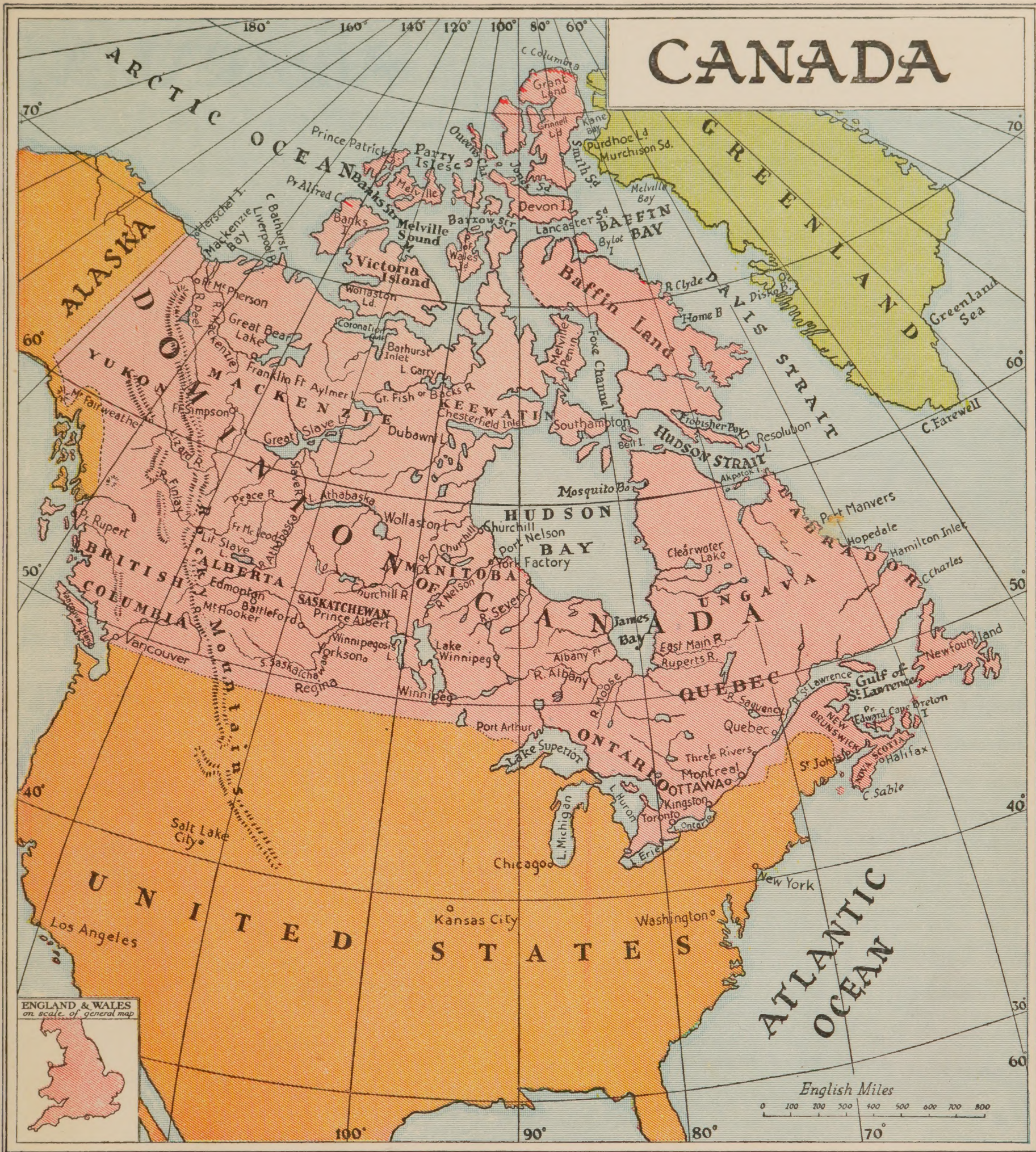
West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is found also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India, of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is found in India, Trinidad and Canada and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

Soapmaking Materials: Most of the many raw materials used in Soapmaking are produced within the Empire, among them being the following: TALLOW—Australia, New Zealand; PALM OIL—West Africa; COTTON SEED OIL—India; GROUND NUT OIL—Africa; OLIVE OIL—Palestine; LINSEED OIL—India; COCONUT OIL—West Africa.



The British Isles: The earliest civilised inhabitants of our Islands were Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Celts, mingled with Vikings and later with Normans. The Romans ruled the Island for four centuries, and built many roads, some of which have lasted to this day. We owe to them many of our laws and customs. The British Isles comprise England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Isles. There is no doubt that in prehistoric times, the mainland of France was joined to the south coast of England. The area, including Ireland, is 121 000 square miles, and the total population is 45,370,000. In the north the country is hilly and mountainous, and the climate is cold and wet in winter, but more temperate in the summer. Scotland and Wales have mountainous regions, but the rest of the country is moderately flat save for a few hills here and there. The climate, as a whole, is milder than most countries

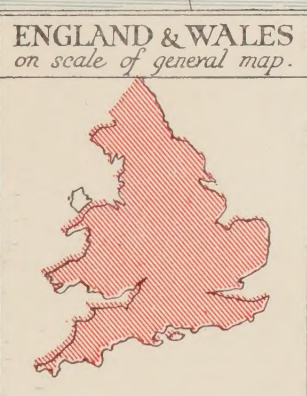
in the same latitude, and agriculture is carried on though not nearly as much as formerly. Great Britain is essentially an industrial country, and manufactures machinery, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, ships, etc., in addition, coal mining is one of the big industries. Over 400,000 tons of soap are produced in the United Kingdom every year. The Government is a constitutional monarchy, consisting of the King and two Houses of Parliament (the Lords and Commons). Scotland was united to England in 1625, under James I. Ireland, except Ulster, became a self-governing Free State in 1922. The country is united to the Empire by the Empire's respect and love for the King Emperor. His Silver Jubilee in May this year—1935—was the greatest demonstration of affection and loyalty ever shown to any King.



The Dominion of Canada: Canada is the largest Colonial Dependency of the Empire and the world, its area being 3,694,900 square miles. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the Polar Region to the United States; North of the Arctic Circle it is composed chiefly of islands, the largest being Baffin Land, Ellesmereland, and Victoria Island. Mainly a great plain, it is mountainous to the west, rising in the picturesque Rocky Mountains, to over 14,000 feet. These ranges slope down into British Columbia, Canada's fairest and warmest Province. It borders the northern shores of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Canada's two great inland lakes are the Great Slave Lake and Lake Winnipeg whose waters emerge into the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay respectively; the border lakes drain into the Atlantic, through the St. Lawrence River. The climate in the north and north-west is severe, and intense cold is encountered most of the year. In the

southern prairie areas, the climate is milder and temperate. Canada is largely an agricultural country, and in the south-east much fruit is farmed. Forestry, mining and fishing are large industries. Much cattle is raised, these giving us not only meat, but hides, horns and hoofs, for glue, and fats for soap. Cereals, vegetables, farm produce, paper, wood and minerals are exported to Great Britain. The currency is in dollars and cents, which facilitates commerce with the United States. The weights and measures are similar to those of Great Britain. The population numbered in 1931 over 10,377,000, of whom over 10,000,000 are British born or of British descent. In Quebec Province the people are largely descendants of the early French settlers, and French is spoken there. Of the foreign settlers, nearly half emigrated from the United States. The Canadian Parliament meets at Ottawa, the capital.

TIMOR SEA



too hot for white men to live. Communication is maintained by sea and air with Europe and America, by magnificent steamers and air liners, the latter bringing London within $13\frac{1}{2}$ days' journey of Melbourne. Australia boasts many fine cities, amongst which are Sydney, famous for its harbour, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Canberra, the Federal Capital. In addition to gold, wool forms an important part of Australian commerce, together with meat, cereals and grapes. Industry is growing slowly, the greater part of heavy machinery being imported from Britain or elsewhere. **Tasmania**: an island off the south coast of Australia, about the size of Scotland (26,215 square miles). It is known as the Sanatorium of Australia. It enjoys more sunshine and clearer air than Great Britain. The capital is Hobart, and Launceston is the next largest town. Population, 228,000.

NEW ZEALAND

NORTH ISLAND

AUCKLAND

WELLINGTON

SOUTH ISLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

DUNEDIN

PACIFIC OCEAN

COOK STRAIT

English Miles

Wales
on scale of general map

gold and iron ore. Education is free and obligatory, and there are many colleges and schools. The most British in population, it is the most homelike of our colonies, Wellington, the capital, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wanganui, Invercargill and other large towns are handsome, busy places. The scenery is beautiful, and the climate very temperate. New Zealand is a great centre for tourists and sportsmen, with its deep-sea fishing, river angling, deer stalking, etc. Raised to a Dominion in 1907, it has control over many mandated islands, including Western Samoa, Stewart Island, The Aucklands, besides the Ross Dependency in the Antarctic.



India : Prior to 1600, India was a conglomeration of States in which the Spanish, French, Portuguese and Dutch had settled, and started trading. In that year Queen Elizabeth granted a Charter to the East India Company, giving it full trading rights in India. Gradually Britain wrested the whole of India from other European powers, and by such battles as Plassey, etc., became the masters of India. To-day, all the independent princes are allies of Britain. India possesses many nationalities, races and castes, and over 225 languages, apart from many dialects. Nevertheless, a common language is Hindustani. Many religions are to be found, and the predominant sects are Hindus and Moslems. British engineers have built many fine bridges, railways and roads all over India. Irrigation has been successfully carried out; dams have been built on many of the great rivers. In the north, the great

range of the Himalayas dominates the frontier of Nepal. Earthquakes and floods are unfortunately fairly frequent in northern India. The climate is very hot, and most Europeans endeavour to go to the hills in the North, during the very hot months. Natives grow rice, tea, wheat and oilseed, as well as a certain amount of cotton. Politically, India is a great problem, due to the many races and sects, who owing to their religions, require different laws and privileges. The British Government are endeavouring to further education and extend the franchise as much as possible, with a view to giving India self-government ultimately. The area of India is 1,800,000 square miles, and the population is 353,000,000 persons, a fact which is in itself proof of the immense size of the problem of Government. Delhi is the capital where the Viceroy's palace is situated.

SOUTH AFRICA



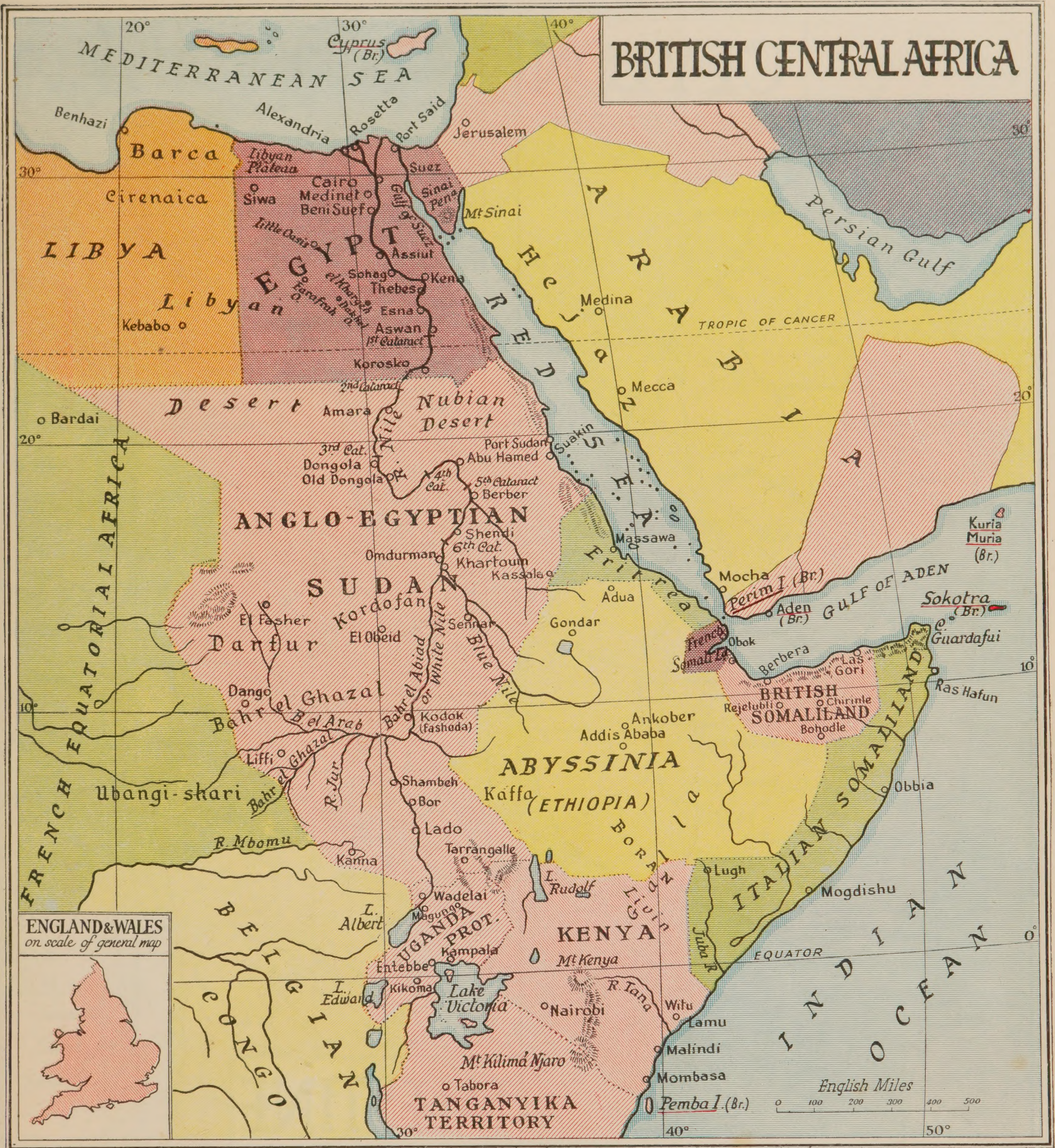
South Africa: The British possessions in this large area comprise the Union of South Africa and the Protectorate of South-West Africa. The Union is composed of the following provinces: Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State. Population 7,000,000 including 1,828,175 Europeans. It has a total area of 472,550 square miles. The southernmost province contains many parallel mountain ranges which rise in steps towards the interior. The Orange Free State presents a succession of grassy plains, whilst the Transvaal is mostly veldt. There are several rivers of importance including the Orange, its tributary the Vaal, and the Limpopo. South-West Africa, which has an area of over 325,000 square miles, is a mandated territory, formerly having belonged to the Germans. It is similarly governed as the Tanganyika Territory, which was German East Africa before the War. South-West Africa is a sandy desert with a very small population, having

less than 25,000 Europeans. South Africa provides a great part of the world's gold, the famous Witwatersrand Gold Mines being situated in the Rand. Kimberley is a great diamond centre. Fruit, tobacco, maize, ivory, wool, cattle, timber, copra, etc., are all extensively produced, and form a major portion of South African exports. South Africa still has wild animals, and efforts are being constantly made to preserve them from extinction, especially elephants, lions, hippopotami and buffaloes. The Government is in Pretoria, and the seat of legislature in Cape Town. The executive is vested in the Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by an Executive Council with a Legislature of two Houses. **Rhodesia**, named after Cecil Rhodes, lies between Lake Tanganyika and the Limpopo River. Area 440,000 square miles, population 2,500,000. Rich in minerals and precious stones, while fruit, tobacco, maize and cotton are widely grown.



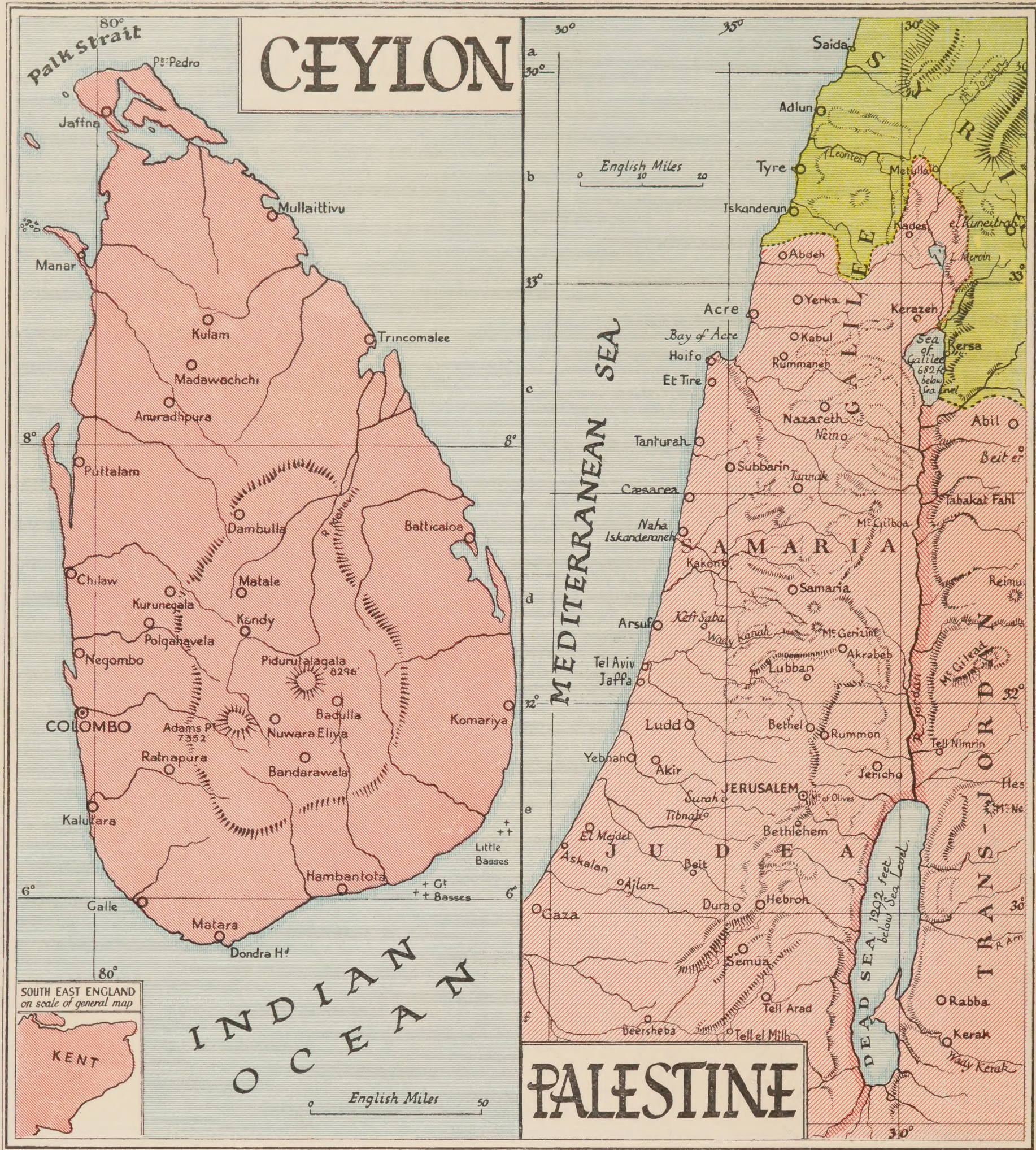
British West Africa: There are four British Colonies in West Africa—Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ashanti, and Nigeria. All are ruled by executive and legislative councils, with a Governor appointed by Great Britain. **Gambia:** A British Trading Company was granted a charter to trade with Gambia in 1588 (the Armada year), but it was not until 1807 that Gambia became a British Colony by treaty cession. The chief export is ground-nuts, which form 90 per cent. of the total exports, and which are sent chiefly to France. Palm kernels and hides are also exported, and rice, cotton and maize are grown for home consumption. Area, 4,130 square miles; population nearly 215,000. Capital, Bathurst. **Sierra Leone** was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for use as a refuge for destitute negroes then in England. The most important products are kola-nuts, palm kernels and palm oil. Area, 4,000 square miles, population 96,422. Freetown, the capital, has the

best harbour in West Africa. **Ashanti**—formerly a powerful native State—was placed under British protection in 1896, and finally annexed in 1901. The chief product is cocoa, of which the Gold Coast as a whole produces more than half the world's supply, while in the western parts of Ashanti are forests rich in mahogany and cedar. Area 24,380 square miles, population 578,700; chief town, Kumasi. **Nigeria**, which occupies the lower basin of the river Niger, is the largest of the four colonies, and has a total area of 372,675 square miles, and a population of nearly 20 millions. The capital is Lagos, but the most important town is Kano, a great market-centre for the Central Sudan. Extensive crops of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts and other agricultural produce are raised, and there is a large export trade in palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, cotton, lint and tin. The great Udi coalfields yield coal of very good quality.



Sudan: The area of the Sudan is nearly 1,000,000 square miles, with a population of 5,600,000—Arabs, Negroes, etc., with 3,000 Europeans. The necessary water to irrigate the vast tracts of land is stored by the Sennar Dam, about 170 miles south of Khartoum, the capital, the scene of the death of Gordon. Cotton cultivation in the irrigated area, is one of the largest cotton growing schemes of the world. There are 2,000 miles of railway open for traffic. Communication with Kenya is maintained by motor transport service. The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Further products include grain, ground-nuts, senna leaves, hides and skins and gold. **Uganda:** is a small Protectorate, running south of the Sudan, and half enclosing Lake Victoria. Its native kings or chiefs are allowed to rule their subjects, but all the Courts of Justice and the police are British. Entebbe is the capital, and its chief harbour is Port Belle, near Kampala. Its products

are cotton, coffee, rubber, oil-seeds, hides and skins. Enjoying a fine climate, it grows much fruit. Area 94,204 square miles. Population (estimated) 3,553,534. Its largest tribe, the Baganda (750,000) are Christians. **Kenya,** lying to the East of Uganda, stretches to the Indian Ocean, with its capital and port at Mombasa, the next largest town to Nairobi. Kenya colony and Protectorate has an area of 225,000 square miles, and a population of over 3,000,000, including some 18,000 Europeans. It produces rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, ground-nuts, coconuts, oil-seeds, and copra, sisal, hides and skins. It is connected with Uganda by a railway. **British Somaliland** Protectorate is important, as it fronts the Gulf of Aden, its capital, Berbera, lying opposite the fortress defending our route to India. It produces gum, cattle and sheep; has an area of 68,000 square miles, with a population of about 350,000.



Ceylon, "The Island of the Dusky Leaves," lies about 60 to 120 miles off the South Coast of India, and is the largest of the Crown Colonies. First settled by the Portuguese and the Dutch, the island became a British Crown Colony in 1802. Its area is 25,332 square miles, and its population, in 1931, was 5,312,548. Colombo, the capital, is the chief port; Galle and Trincomalee are also large ports. The scenery of the island is most beautiful, and its magnificent hills are clad with tropical vegetation. Approximately one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and rice, tea, rubber, spices, copra and coconut oil are the leading products. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, particularly rubies and pearls, and there are great pearl fisheries in the Gulf of Manaar, off the north-west coast of the island.

Palestine, the Holy Land, the scene of the Biblical story, has been under British administration since its conquest in 1918. The area of Palestine west of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles (rather larger than Wales), and the population is 1,035,821, including many Mohammedan Arabs. The Dead Sea, which receives the waters of the Jordan and six other rivers, has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Vines are grown on the lower slopes of the hills, and the fertile lowlands produce oranges, lemons and olives; oil from olives is an important raw material for certain types of soap. Sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and move to the hills in time of drought. Jerusalem, the capital, possesses relics of Our Lord and of King Solomon. The chief ports are Jaffa (or Joppa), Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Acre.

THE WEST INDIES



The West Indies. The West Indies, so named by Columbus in 1492, who imagined he had discovered the west coast of India, stretch in a vast curve from Florida, U.S.A., to within seven miles of Venezuela, South America. Amongst the islands belonging to the British Empire, are Jamaica, the Bahamas (north of Cuba), the Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, The Caymans, The Virgin Isles, Trinidad and Tobago. The climate is sunny and warm, but hurricanes are frequent, and

cause terrific damage to crops and great loss of life. The leading products of these Islands include sugar, molasses, coffee, ginger, bananas, tobacco, asphalt, spices, sponges, cotton-seed and coconut. Once the haunt of buccaneers, the West Indies have become attractive pleasure resorts for British and American tourists. Kingstown, the capital of Jamaica, is a fine town, and possesses a large harbour. Great Britain annexed many of these islands from the French and Dutch in war during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

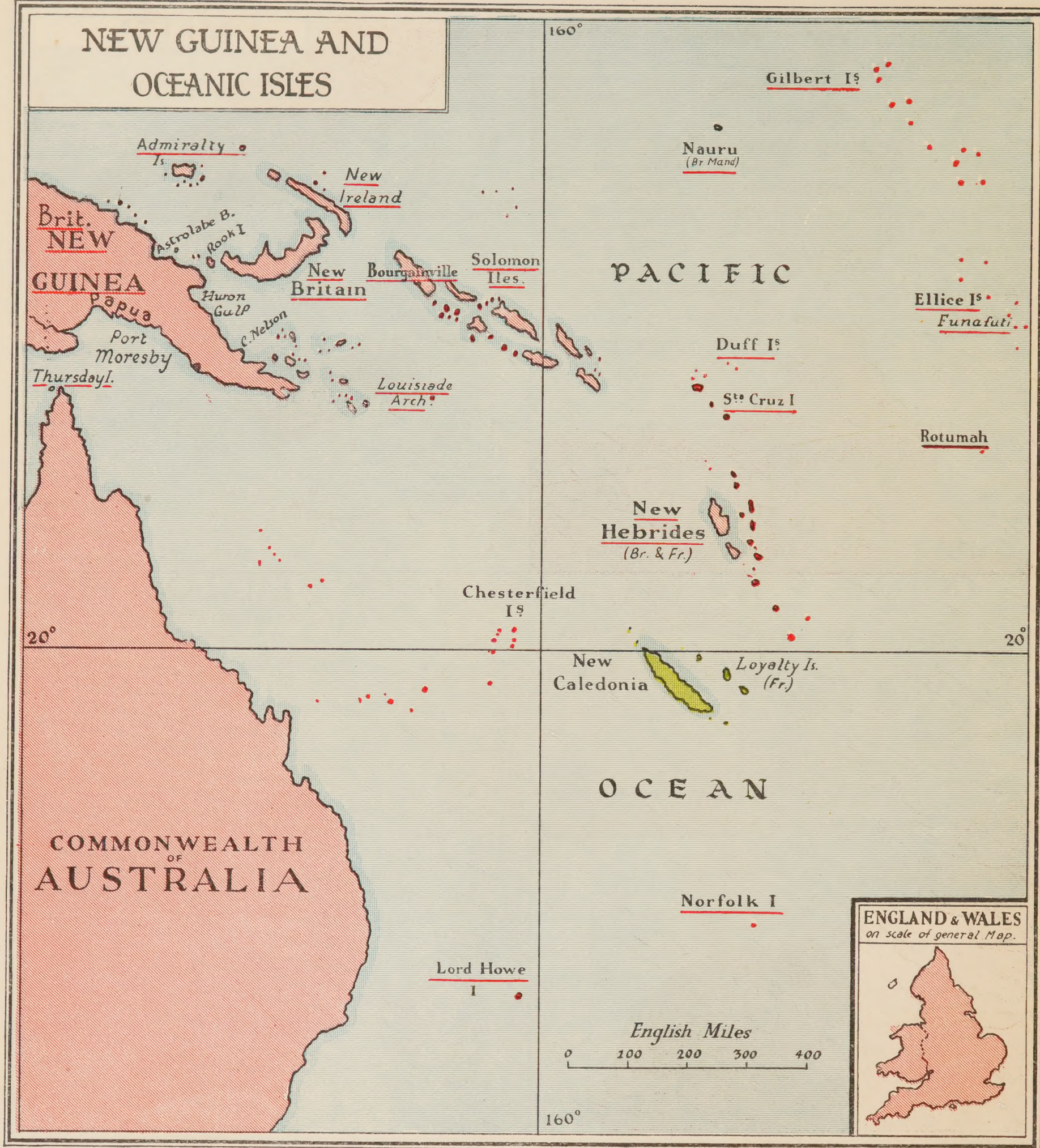
THE EAST INDIES



The East Indies. A large group of islands situated in the South-West of the Pacific Ocean in the China Sea, Java Sea, etc. Those parts belonging to Great Britain include the Federated Malay States, Sarawak, and part of North Borneo, and various small islands. The Federated Malay States are situated in the mainland of the Malay Peninsular, and have by treaty renewed their agreements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary of Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner. The total area is 27,648 square miles, with a population of 1,700,000. The principal town is Singapore, the great naval base. The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays officered by Europeans. There are 1,073 miles of railway and 2,840 miles of metalled roads. The States contribute largely to the supply of raw materials to the British Empire, the main products being

rubber and tin. Nevertheless, important quantities of copra, rice, timber, palm oil, palm kernels and canned pineapples are also exported to Great Britain. **Sarawak** is situated on the north-west coast of the Island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, and area of 53,000 square miles, and a population of 47,000, composed of various races. The Government is carried on by a Supreme Council swearing obedience to a hereditary sovereign (Rajah Brooke). The Civil Service is composed of Englishmen. The main products are sago, gutta-percha, rubber, beeswax, tobacco, rice, etc.; petrol has recently been developed. The capital is Kuching, with a population of 30,000. **North Borneo** is adjacent to Sarawak, and has an area of 31,000 square miles, with a population of 270,000. It is governed by an English Company. Rich deposits of ore, coal, tin, silver, diamonds and platinum are found. It exports copra, coconuts, ground nuts, and edible birds' nests.

NEW GUINEA AND OCEANIC ISLES



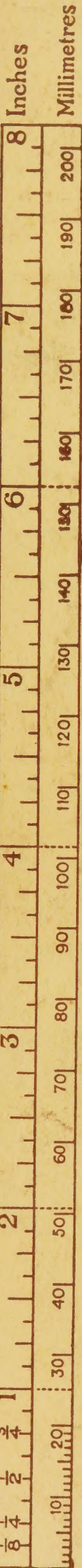
New Guinea and Oceania: The Island of Papua—christened New Guinea by its discoverers—is divided into three parts, two British and one Dutch. The Territory of Papua was annexed by Queensland in 1884, and taken over by the Federal Government in 1901, with the Louisiade Group, d'Entrecasteaux Group and other Islands. Total area, 90,540 square miles; population—whites 1,128, natives, 275,000. Produce—rubber and coconuts. Inland, the natives are still very primitive. Most of the towns are on the sea coast; the capital being Port Moresby. Railways and roads are few, but aviation has progressed enormously, and aeroplanes are used extensively for travelling. The Territory of New Guinea was taken from the Germans in 1920, following the War, and mandated to Australia. To the north-east of Papua, the territory includes the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon, Caroline, and

Marshall groups, and many other islands, the whole totalling about 100,000 square miles. Native population, 390,000. Hot and moist climate. Papua produces some gold, but mainly coconuts. Inter-island trade is carried on by small steamers and motor boats. The British possessions in Oceania include Fiji, the Solomon and Tonga Islands, the New Hebrides and many other groups scattered over the Pacific. Some are Protectorates, and a High Commissioner of the West Pacific, has general jurisdiction over many of them. In general, sugar, oranges, bananas and coconuts are the main products; quantities of copra are exported. Traders and missionaries look after the natives, who are all contented, prosperous and happy. The New Hebrides are jointly governed by France and Britain.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WORLD BY CONTINENTS.

				Area	Population	Capital	
				(Sq. M.)			
EUROPE—				Area	Population	Capital	
				(Sq. M.)			
Albania	12,000	1,000,000	Tirana	Italy	120,000	43,000,000	Rome
Austria	32,180	6,600,000	Vienna	Lithuania .. .	20,000	2,000,000	Kovno
Belgium	11,400	8,000,000	Brussels	Luxemburg .. .	1,000	270,000	Luxemburg
Bulgaria	40,000	6,000,000	Sofia	Netherlands .. .	12,760	8,000,000	The Hague
Czechoslovakia	55,000	14,730,000	Prague	Norway	125,000	2,810,000	Oslo
Denmark	15,000	3,560,000	Copenhagen	Poland	150,000	32,000,000	Warsaw
Estonia	18,630	1,116,000	Tallinn (Reval)	Portugal	34,500	6,000,000	Lisbon
Finland	150,000	3,640,000	Helsinki	Rumania	123,000	18,000,000	Bucharest
France	213,000	41,000,000	Paris	Spain	196,700	21,763,000	Madrid
Germany	182,200	63,000,000	Berlin	Sweden	173,000	6,150,000	Stockholm
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	95,030	44,500,000	London	Switzerland .. .	16,000	4,100,000	Berne
Greece	50,000	6,200,000	Athens	Turkey in Europe	10,000	2,000,000	(See Asia)
Hungary	36,180	8,700,000	Budapest	U.S.S.R. (Europe)	1,492,000	108,100,000	Moscow
Irish Free State	26,600	3,000,000	Dublin	Yugoslavia .. .	94,000	14,000,000	Belgrade
ASIA—							
Afghanistan .. .	245,000	6,380,000	Kabul	Netherlands India	733,600	60,700,000	Batavia
Ceylon	25,500	5,313,000	Colombo	Palestine	9,000	1,000,000	Jerusalem
China	3,870,000	420,000,000	Nanking	Persia	630,000	10,000,000	Tehran
India	1,900,000	353,000,000	Delhi	Saudi Arabia .. .	800,000	1,500,000	Riyadh
Iraq	150,000	3,000,000	Baghdad	Siam	195,000	11,500,000	Bangkok
Japan	260,800	84,000,000	Tokyo	Syria & Lebanon	105,000	3,600,000	Beirut
Malaya	51,000	4,390,000	Singapore	Turkey in Asia ..	400,000	12,000,000	Ankara
Manchukuo .. .	400,000	30,000,000	Changchun	Tibet	750,000	3,000,000	Lhasa
Nepal	54,000	5,600,000	Kathmandu	U.S.S.R. (Asia) ..	6,400,000	29,750,000	(See Europe)
AFRICA—							
Egypt	363,200	14,000,000	Cairo	N. Rhodesia .. .	288,000	1,270,000	Livingstone
Abyssinia	350,000	11,000,000	Addis Ababa	Sudan	1,000,000	6,000,000	Khartoum
Morocco	314,000	5,000,000	—	Union of S. Africa	800,000	8,000,000	Pretoria (Cape Town)
S. Rhodesia .. .	150,300	1,000,000	Salisbury				
CENTRAL AMERICA—							
British Honduras	8,600	46,000	Belize	Honduras	44,275	775,000	Tegucigalpa
British W. Indies	12,300	1,740,000	—	Panama	31,890	442,000	Panama
Cuba	44,180	3,700,000	Havana	Salvador	13,180	1,437,000	San Salvador
Haiti	10,200	2,300,000	Port-au-Prince				
NORTH AMERICA—							
Canada	3,700,000	10,400,000	Ottawa	United States ..	3,738,000	137,000,000	Washington
Mexico	769,000	16,400,000	Mexico	Alaska	586,000	59,000	Juneau
Newfoundland	162,750	276,000	St. John's				
SOUTH AMERICA—							
Argentina	1,132,000	10,500,000	Buenos Aires	Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	Quito
Bolivia	600,000	3,000,000	La Paz	Paraguay	62,000	800,000	Asuncion
Brazil	3,300,000	40,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	Peru	358,000	5,500,000	Lima
British Guiana ..	90,000	307,000	Georgetown	Uruguay	72,200	2,000,000	Monte Video
Chile	290,000	4,300,000	Santiago	Venezuela	363,730	3,027,000	Caracas
Colombia	462,000	8,000,000	Bogota				
OCEANIA—							
Australia	3,000,000	6,000,000	Canberra	New Zealand .. .	105,000	1,461,000	Wellington

British Empire : Area 13,909,800 square miles ; Population 493,370,000



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